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 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT   
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY       USSR  
 SUBJECT       Economic - Mining, coal  
 HOW PUBLISHED   Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED   USSR  
 DATE PUBLISHED   23 Mar - 7 Apr 1951  
 LANGUAGE       Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION   1951  
 DATE DIST. / 9 Jun 1951  
 NO. OF PAGES   2  
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE       Newspapers as indicated.

MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT SPEEDS PRODUCTION  
AT CHISTYAKOVANTRATSIT COAL TRUST

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

The mines of the Chistyakovantratsit Trust are producing considerably more coal than in the prewar year of 1940. They are operating steadily, increasing their tempo and exceeding the state plan. The trust not only fulfilled its 5-year quota but gave the country hundreds of thousands of tons of high-grade, above-plan fuel.

Workers in the trust's mines were pioneers in the use of the Donbass combine, for it was in these mines that industrial experimentation with the combine was carried on. Operators of coal combines, their assistants, and operators of rock-loading and cutting machines are selected from Stakhanovite workers who study the machines and mechanical devices in a training combine and then receive practical training directly in the mine.(1) Formerly, each miner was limited to his own narrow specialty; consequently, he was not always busy during his working day. Now every brigade member is expected to be able to operate a machine, prop the roof, and prepare the mine face for exploitation. This has greatly increased labor productivity and freed a number of workers.(2)

Experience in the use of the Donbass combine has led to much greater efficiency in its performance. Its productivity for 1950 alone was raised 3,000 tons. The present average monthly productivity for combines operating in mines of the trust is 8,200 tons, although there are some operators who have pushed the performance of the machine up to 14,000 tons.

The Chistyakovantratsit Trust has installed heavy scraper conveyers at all mine faces provided with combines, since the Donbass combine is capable of cutting and loading half a trainload of coal during one shift, and light conveyers would be inadequate to handle this amount.

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All-round mechanization has been carried out in Mine No 3-bis. Every face of this mine is provided with coal combines and scraper conveyers. Rock-loading machines are on hand for use during development work, and heavy electric locomotives and winches operate in the haulage drifts. Labor productivity has risen greatly in this mine and workers' wages have increased on an average of 700 rubles a month, while the wages of the workers at the mine face have gone up more than 1,000 rubles a month. The mine is operating steadily, exceeding the state plan and producing almost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much coal as formerly. All-round mechanization has brought about a similar improved performance in the case of other mines too.

The introduction of the cycle work schedule has uncovered enormous possibilities for increasing the coal output. When faces in the Mine imeni Lutugin, one of the largest in the trust, were converted to the cycle system, the average daily coal output doubled and labor productivity increased one third.(1) One of the outstanding faces of this mine, Western Face No 1, is 260 meters long, and is the longest mine face in the Donbass. Here the coal seam is 1.3 meters thick and the coal is of average toughness. Since the face is so long, it is divided into two sections, one cutting machine being used for each 130 meters. One machine cuts coal from the middle of the face to the upper ventilation drift, operating in the first shift. The second machine cuts coal from below up to the middle of the face, operating in the third shift. The second shift is used for repair and development work. This operational scheme has made it possible to complete one cycle each 24 hours.(3) This goal has been achieved daily at Western Face No 1 for a period of 7 months.(1) The average monthly output per machine was 12,370 tons in March, although the norm was only 8,600 tons. Before conversion to the cycle work schedule, the average daily output was 360 tons of coal, but now, with the same number of workers, it is 800 or sometimes as much as 1,000 tons. MV cutting machines, constructed in 1949 by the Gorlovka Machine-Building Plant imeni Kirov, are employed at Western Face No 1 and have been operating for almost half a year without repair.(3)

In recent years, the city and working settlements connected with the Chistyakovntratsit Trust have acquired tens of thousands of square meters of housing, and many schools, clubs, and hospitals. A hotel, a club for engineers and technicians, a railroad station, a stadium, and a large reservoir with a pumping station have been built in the city.(1)

## SOURCES

1. Moscow, Pravda, 27 Mar 51
2. Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 23 Mar 51
3. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 7 Apr 51

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